

## PERSHING DEMANDS ADEQUATE DEFENSE

Exactly Four Years After  
Armistice He Says Our  
Neglect Is Foolish.

### WANTS NO MILITARISM

Policy of Preparedness  
Seems to Please Civic Fed-  
eration Delegates.

### GOMPERS BACKS LEAGUE

Bishop Cannon Insists It Is  
America's Duty to Help Sup-  
press Turks Forcibly.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, four years to the minute from the hour of the armistice, Gen. John J. Pershing, speaking before the National Civic Federation at the Hotel Astor, began an earnest plea for America to abandon its "fallacious, fatuous and foolish" policy of disarmament and to adopt a program for preparedness to defend the national life of the United States and to prevent the unnecessary penalties in lives that the A. E. F. paid in France.

Gen. Pershing was the principal speaker at the closing session of the special conference on the extent to which America should participate in international affairs and on the limit that should be placed on disarmament. Gen. Pershing's view that the United States should avoid foreign involvements threatening its sovereignty and should strengthen its fighting force seemed popular with the delegates, who represented fifty-five national organizations, with memberships totaling more than 30,000,000.

"In the light of the lessons of the world war, which we entered without men or organization, and the feeling of utter helplessness that filled us with dismay at that time, we would fall short of our duty if we do not provide for adequate security at home," said Gen. Pershing.

"We do not want war; none of us would seek it, but complete disarmament on our part alone will never prevent it.

"Neglect Is Unpardonable."  
"Only last year the question of general disarmament on land was broached, but some of the nations interested declined even to discuss it with us. We are and have been in a practical state of disarmament, and now only a moderate measure of preparation is advocated as a national insurance.

"To my mind, neglect would be unpardonable, and as proof I offer for review the tremendous cost of victory and confused preparation for the world war, the loss of precious lives and the resulting war debt that to-day hangs over us like a pall.

"The world war has taught us that we cannot regard with indifference the gathering of war clouds in those regions of the world in which we do not appear to be directly interested. For even with the utmost desire to remain aloof, we were drawn into the contest in defense of a great principle. So we cannot regard as irrelevant to our interests and as matters of no concern to our national life the crises which periodically arise over the storm centers of international strife.

"The developments which have taken place since the recent Turkish victory over the Greeks recently indicated the danger which America runs of becoming involved in the tangled meshes of this racial, religious and political situation. Already strong pressure has been exerted for our intervention. Demands are daily made that an American military force be dispatched for participation in behalf of our former allies."

### Cites Dangers Throughout World.

Gen. Pershing mentioned the dangers presented by the disturbances in Central Europe as a result of fiscal conditions, and in the Far East, where the interests of these great Asiatic nations are involved, the situation offers no reassuring prospects for a stable peace. He continued:

"If I have considered it pertinent to indicate that we cannot regard with indifference the developments taking place around these storm centers, I have done so only with a view of emphasizing the close attention which they should receive that we may clearly understand the issues at stake and thus avoid entanglements adverse to our own peaceful purposes.

"The doctrine of internationalism has found far too many advocates in our midst, and not alone among those who come to us with ulterior purposes, but among many of our own people. While eagerly wishing to associate ourselves in any clear understanding to promote peace and good relations with every other nation it is vital that we always mention the priceless heritage of American nationalism.

"If we are to keep the faith of our fathers we cannot rest secure alone in the certainty that the heart of the nation is sound, for security depends on a national policy of national defense as the only means whereby we can preserve the things for which we stand.

"It is our duty to prevent our country from paying unnecessary penalties through future wars, not alone the penalty in human lives but the penalty measured by dollars and cents. We cannot return to prewar conditions, although from the untidings we constantly hear demands that we do so.

"It cannot be forgotten that with those meager expenditures for military purposes we found ourselves in a world conflict entirely unprepared. Nor should we blind ourselves to the fact that the billions expended as a result would have provided adequate readiness in time of peace for a hundred years, and might even have made our participation unnecessary."

Gen. Pershing explained the needs of America from a defensive standpoint. He said it should include a reasonable nucleus for the development of an army, a completely equipped and well-balanced and fully manned navy within the limits of international agreement, and adequate means for transporting an army and supplying both an army and a navy abroad.

"It is folly not to profit by the lessons of experience," he said, "as it

would be folly to permit the development of militarism in America. We only ask the merest skeleton of an army, but it should always be alert and have sufficient officers, including those of the National Guard and Reserves, to man any force that may be required.

"I speak of the navy in this connection because, notwithstanding the recent radical reduction under international agreement, there are those who would abolish it altogether and thus render us as powerless in international affairs as an infant in the cradle."

Gen. Pershing praised the defense act passed in 1920, but declared that the force provided in this act has been so reduced by Congress that now the combat troops of the American army contain about one man to each 2,000 of the population. This force, he said, is entirely inadequate for national defense and places America in danger of entering another war in a "deplorable condition of unreadiness, without allies to hold on while we deliberately arm."

"I am not a militarist," Gen. Pershing said in closing. "I am just a plain, practical citizen who would profit by the experience of the past and not indulge in day dreams. We as a people wish peace with the world and have always strongly declared ourselves of that view. We have been leaders in advocating thorough understanding between nations and we have derided militarism the world over.

"You hear people prate about being led into war by their statesmen. No American statesman is guilty of any such charge. On the contrary, without exception, they have tried to keep us out of it, representing as they do the non-aggressive, peace loving spirit of the American people.

"But there are times when it is im-

possible to keep out of war without shame and dishonor, to say nothing of the possibility of the destruction of our national integrity. For such times we should prepare. Any other view of the question is fallacious, fatuous and foolish."

### Gompers Finds Good in League.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that if the United States had joined the League of Nations Turkey would not have dared "play the role she has essayed to take in Europe at present." Mr. Gompers made a fervid plea for the participation of America in world affairs. He said:

"Anything obtained for nothing is of little value, while anything worth having is worth paying for. Freedom, justice and liberty are obtained through struggle, sacrifice and a willingness to bear burdens. As a nation, this should be our stand in relation to world affairs."

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Nashville, who has taken issue with Secretary Hughes on the Turkish question, declared that it is the duty of the United States to oppose with armed force the "mad dog of the world running loose." He said the atrocities in Smyrna would not have taken place if America had taken a firm stand in the past.

"The time has come when it should not be possible for such atrocities and massacres to happen. I am not calling for war, but for the policing of the world by all nations so that no nation shall be able to do what the Turks have done for ten years. I stand for an army and navy sufficient to protect helpless non-combatants in other countries. We should not as a nation be afraid to

## Boll Weevil Is Doomed on Short Staple Cotton

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Nov. 11 (Associated Press).—Development of a satisfactory method of controlling the boll weevil on short staple, or upland cotton, was announced here to-night by Dr. Wilmon Newell, plant commissioner for the State Plant Board and director of the University of Florida experiment station.

The announcement was made as a result of research work by George D. Smith, associate entomologist, conducted under the auspices of the State Plant Board.

stand up and say such atrocities cannot be perpetrated." At the close of the conference a resolution was adopted unanimously urging that the navy of the United States be maintained on a basis of equality with that of Great Britain and five-thirds the strength of Japan's and that necessary appropriations be made by Congress.

The conference also declared that America should play the part in world affairs to which its position entitles it and should not shirk its responsibilities. But the conference declared against American entry into a league or association of nations, saying:

"The conference distrusts attempts to secure world peace by artificial organizations susceptible by their nature to political intrigue and believes that the safer and surer path lies in the steady development of international law and the higher standards of justice, fair play and mutual accommodation among nations."

## CLEMENCEAU SAILS TO LECTURE HERE

Looks Forward Eagerly to His  
Rediscovery of America  
After 57 Years.

COMING ON THE S. S. PARIS

Personally Instructs the Ship's  
Cook How to Prepare  
His Potatoes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 11.

Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau sailed on board the Paris to-day from Havre for America, which he last visited fifty-seven years ago. But he is carrying with him no more political authority than he had in his youth when he sought liberty on the other side of the Atlantic. Capricious as

ever, the "Tiger" decided at the last minute not to travel to Havre by train and so, accompanied by his brother Albert, Dr. Pietri, and his valet, he set out by motor just before daybreak on the fourth anniversary of the armistice. On his arrival at Havre M. Clemenceau was besieged by friends, reporters and photographers until he took refuge in his stateroom, which is done in cream colored maple with white silk hangings. On a table was an enormous bunch of lilacs and pink roses tied with a huge tricolor, the gift of army officers. The "Tiger" appeared to be in the best of health, but he complained that reporters were the bane of his existence.

"Why don't you become a doctor, instead?" he asked THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent whimsically. "You would learn to be a physician in much less time and, after all, you would know almost as much as you do now. Personally, I wish the captain would sink the whole lot in the Havre docks." When it was suggested that he would find the same old crowd waiting for him when he returned, M. Clemenceau immediately became serious and replied: "But, I tell you, I'll not be interviewed when I get back." He will lecture first in New York.

The former Premier had luncheon in his stateroom, but only after he had visited the galley to tell the cook just how the potatoes were to be prepared. "It is going to be a great experience, the rediscovering of America," said M. Clemenceau. "I only remember that all American women were fair with blue eyes. Only once did the 'Tiger' show emotion over his departure. That was

when his daughter, Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, hugged him and with tears in her eyes pleaded with the eighty-two-year-old argonaut to take good care of his health. Giving her an

affectionate pat on the back Clemenceau replied with a vulgar in his voice: "Tu m'embetes," which is the French for "Don't be a damned fool."



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TRIMMED HUDSON SEAL COATS  
(Dyed muskrat), flare sleeves, shirred collar, 45 inches **325.00**

CAPE OF MOLE OR HUDSON SEAL  
Full length capes of mole or dyed muskrat with kolinsky collars. **395.00**

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Straightline or bloused models, kolinsky squirrel collars, 48 inches long. **595.00**

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## BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specially Shop of Originations  
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38<sup>TH</sup> STREET

Announce in Preparedness for the Christmas Season

# Gifts of Good Taste

Selected by Connoisseurs for Connoisseurs' Selection

FROM picturesque corners of the old world and the new, Bonwit Teller & Co. have garnered the world's treasure-trifles for Christmas giving, with a selective skill synonymous with good taste. What gratification, that a gift from this shop reflects only a fine sense of discrimination on the part of the giver!

### Gift Hosiery

Gossamer silk hose, plain or with Paris clox; silk and wool novelty hose in checks, stripes, ribbed or clocked; knicker golf hose with fancy cuff tops. **2.95 to 12.50**

### Globe Silk Underwear

Globe silk vests with Val. or real fillet or Irish laces. **1.95 to 8.50**  
Knickers **2.95 to 10.50**

### Gift Globes

Strap at waist, two-clasp, novelty gauntlets or opera length gloves, many imported, of capeshin, glace kidskin or Arabian mocha. **1.50 to 9.00**

### Gift Blouses

Coat blouses in embroidered crepe silk, Persian metal cloth or malleasse; costume overblouses in crepe Georgette, chiffon velvet, satin, studded crepe Georgette; also "Bontell" silk shirts. **7.90 to 55.00**

### Gift Sweaters

Mannish coat sweaters in plain or novelty types; monogram sweaters of alpaca or heigh-ho silk and wool; embroidered sweaters in alpaca or pure silk. **12.50 to 125.00**

### Coiffure Bandeaux

Narrow filets, cap headresses, bandeaux of diamond dust, debatable wreaths of exquisite silk or metal flowers. **2.50 to 16.50**

### Floral Garlands

Boutonnieres and corsages from a single flower to a beautifully branched bouquet. **95 to 7.95**  
Exquisite floral girdles and garnitures. **9.50 to 37.50**

### Jewelry and Novelties

ANTIQUE LEATHER NOVELTIES, imported, hand-tooled in gold, many with inserts of petit point; books, writing pads, smokers' articles and desk fittings. **3.75 to 39.50**

NECKLACES OF SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, including coral, bloodstone, amber, amazonite, turquoise, turquoise matrix, garnet, amethyst or aquamarine. **10.50 to 100.00**

GENUINE IMPORTED ENAMEL cigarette cases, trinket boxes, powder boxes, electric push buttons, bonbonnières or clocks, in exquisite colorings. **5.00 to 150.00**

REAL PEARL BRACELETS with diamond clasps, real jade pendants or pearl tassels. **225.00 to 350.00**

BEADED BAGS, imported drawstring bags of very finest beads; vanities, envelopes and framed bags. **7.50 to 450.00**

EVENING FANS of ostrich, coque, vulture, pheasant, marabou, lace or spangles. **8.75 to 150.00**

BOHEMIAN GLASS (topaz, amethyst or smaragd green) in flacons, ash trays, powder jars, vases, chalices or atomizers with bands of chased gilt figure friezes. **6.00 to 45.00**

CUT CRYSTAL BOUDOIR SETS, 3 pieces; tray, powder box and bottle, set with semi-precious stones. **45.00**

ELECTRIC CIGAR LIGHTERS of decorated porcelain. **9.75 to 16.50**

JEWEL-STUDED powder vanities, tiny mirrors or flacons with gilt tops studded with semi-precious jewels. **4.50 to 5.50**

UTILITY BOUDOIR BOXES, covered with silk or brocade, trimmed with laces and flowers. **11.50 to 35.00**

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